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Urban District of Northwich.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

Vital Statistics, &c.,

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1925.

NORTHWICH:
W. HOBSON & SON, PRINTERS.



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Urban District of Northwich.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

The boundaries of the District have not been altered during the five years under review and the area remains at 1,398 acres.

The population at the census of 1921 was 18,385 and the R.G. estimate for 1925 is 18,820, a decrease of 10 from the year previous.

The town is low-lying, being situated upon the rivers Weaver and Dane, the district rising gradually on the Northern and more steeply on the Southern side of the rivers.

Subsidence as a result of brine-pumping is very marked in some parts of the area and causes considerable dilapidation of houses and sewers. During the period under review the Bull Ring has been raised 7ft. and the Town Bridge 4½ft. The High Street and those leading to the Bull Ring with the houses and shops have all been elevated correspondingly. Since this extensive work has been accomplished the town has been free from flooding.

The number of inhabited houses at the 1921 census was 4,050 and at present is 4,162; and the number of families or separate occupiers was 4,592.

The rateable value is £77,291 and a penny rate produces £322 1s. 0d. The amount of poor relief paid during the year to ordinary cases was £4,634, in addition to which £939 was paid in unemployment relief in the whole Northwich Union.

The bulk of the inhabitants of the Urban District are chemical workers, salt workers, shipbuilders, watermen, railway men, with the usual trades of different character which pertain to a small country town.

Births.—The number of births was 368, of which 200 were males and 168 females. The birth rate is 19.0 per 1,000.

The numbers during each quarter as returned by the local Registrars were as follows:—

			Males.		Females.		Total.		Illegitimate.
1st Quarter	...	...	49	...	43	...	92	...	0
2nd	„	...	43	...	58	...	101	...	6 } ³ / ₃ M. F.
3rd	„	...	53	...	35	...	88	...	4M
4th	„	...	52	...	31	...	83	...	3M
<hr/>									
Whole year	...	...	197	...	167	...	364	...	13 } ¹⁰ / ₃ M. F.

The number of births and the rate during the five years were as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of births...	407	378	346	364	368
Rate per 1,000 ...	21.87	20.2	18.38	19.3	19.0

The number of illegitimate births was 13, corrected by R.G. to 12 giving a rate of 6.3 per 1,000.

Deaths.—The number of deaths (corrected) was 241, of which 135 were males and 106 females.

Table II in the appendix is the return of the local Registrars corrected by the quarterly returns of the County M.O. and shows the different causes of death at various ages and of the sexes.

There were 29 (R.G. correction 32) deaths of infants and 82 of persons over 65 years of age.

There was one death from measles, 2 from diphtheria, 8 from influenza, 1 from encephalitis lethargica, 22 from tuberculosis, 23 from cancer, 50 from diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 47 from respiratory diseases, only 1 from appendicitis, 4 from suicide and 13 from old age. There were 45 deaths in the Workhouse Infirmary and inquests were held upon 15 cases. Of these latter 4 were suicide, 1 from drowning and 1 poisoning by izal and 2 occurred outside the district; of the remainder 5 were from violence, viz:—manslaughter, burns, and fall from cycle and motor cycle and from bed. Infantile deaths were the cause of 2 inquests—an infant of 1 day old dying from congenital heart disease, another of 7 months from diarrhœa due to improper feeding. The remainder were due to more or less natural causes.

Of the 45 deaths which occurred in the public institutions, 20 were of persons not belonging to this district.

There were no uncertified deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—The total number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 32 (corrected R.G.) only 1 being of an illegitimate child.

Table III shows the causes of death at various ages, as returned by the local Registrars.

It will be seen that 14 of the deaths occurred in the first month and 13 of them were from prematurity or immaturity; pneumonia accounted for 6, bronchitis for 2, convulsions 2 and various causes for the remainder.

The number of deaths during each month and quarter were as under:—

Jan. ... 6	Apr. ... 2	July ... 1	Oct. ... 2
Feb. ... 4	May ... 0	Aug. ... 3	Nov. ... 0
Mar. ... 2	June ... 1	Sept. ... 2	Dec. ... 4
<hr/>			
1st Quar. 12	2nd Quar. 3	3rd Quar. 6	4th Quar. 6
Total for year—27.			

The following table shows the different mortality rates for the past five years:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of deaths...	212	236	202	245	241
Rate per 1,000 of population ...	11·3	12·6	10·7	13·1	12·8
Number of deaths of					
Infants ...	35	24	26	26	32
Deaths of Infants per					
1,000 births ...	86	63	71	76	87
Number of deaths of					
illegitimate children ...	1	0	1	2	1

Health Services in the District.—The Victoria Infirmary with 27 beds is entirely supported by voluntary effort. The Workhouse with its hospital of some 60 beds is in the district as is the tuberculosis dispensary which is provided by the County Council. This local authority, together with the Urban authorities of Middlewich and Winsford and the Rural District Council of Northwich form a joint hospital board which provides the Isolation Hospital at Leftwich and the Smallpox Hospital at Marbury, both being situated in the Northwich Rural District.

Accommodation is provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the workhouse. There is also a Children's Home about a mile from the Workhouse which will accommodate some 35 children. Ambulance facilities are provided for infectious cases by a motor which is kept at the Isolation Hospital; a horse ambulance for small pox is kept at the Smallpox Hospital and for non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is maintained by the Urban Council and the Chemical Works have one of their own.

Child Welfare Centre.—There has been a gradual growth of this work during the five years. Owing to the expiration of the tenancy at the Witton Street centre in June of 1922 new premises were required.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable building, and eventually Darland House, Winnington Hill, was purchased and makes an excellent centre. The accommodation consists of two good sitting rooms, one being used for a consulting room, and the other for a weighing and dressing room, a kitchen used as a waiting room and tea room, and a back kitchen for preparing tea and for the caretaker. There is a good enclosed yard and usual offices, the yard has been covered along two sides making a shed for perambulators, and there is about half an acre of garden; the whole making a pleasant, sunny and cheerful place for the purpose.

The attendances increased and it was found advisable to have a session upon another day and from November 9th, 1922, there have been sessions held every Tuesday and Thursday.

The expansion of the work has gone on so much that there is urgent need for a larger reception room, on occasion some 70 children will attend one session and these with mothers and officials causes gross overcrowding and the atmosphere of the room becomes indescribably close and "foggy." A larger room is a 'sine qua non' if the centre is to continue its usefulness.

At each session the M.O., the Health Visitor and a rota of members of the Ladies' Committee are on duty.

No medicinal treatment is carried out.

The average attendance in 1921 was 24.5 and the annual sequence was 30.3, 31.3, 31.5, and for the year 1925 it was 37.

The number of first visits made by the Health Visitor was 364 and 4,598 repeat visits of which 2,476 were to infants under one year old.

The average attendance of expectant mothers at the centre was 4 and 108 first visits were made by the Health Visitor with a total of 360 visits to expectant mothers.

All notifications of births were received from midwives, none from practitioners or doctors.

There was no case of either puerperal fever or ophthalmia neonatorum.

The Public Health Staff consists of the following:—

Medical Officer of Health	...	Part time	...	Grant in aid.
Sanitary Inspector R.S.I.	...	Whole time...		„ „
Health Visitor C.M.B.	...	„	„	„ „

Nursing in the homes is provided by voluntary effort, the parish nurses of Hartford, Davenham, Lostock and Winnington each taking a portion of the district, the remainder being served by the Witton Nurse.

There is no special provision for home nursing of infectious cases, but Hospital accommodation would be given to unattended cases.

Midwives are under the supervision of the County Council.

Chemical Work.—The analysis of any food water or other product considered necessary is sent by the M.O. to the Manchester University Laboratory or the County Analyst.

Adoptive Acts.—Those in force in the district are:—

Infectious Diseases Notification Act of 1890.

Notification of Births Act.

Part III of Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Parts II, III IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and X of P.H.

Amendment Act of 1907.

Baths and Wash-houses Act.

Public Libraries Act.

Museums and Gynasiums Act

Private Streets Works Act.

Water Supply.—The water supplied to the district was originally wholly obtained from springs at Cotebrook, near Tarporley, the yield being approximately 550,000 gallons per day. The supply is conveyed by gravitation mains to the service reservoir at Hartford. The loss occasioned by subsidence necessitated the shutting off of the water during the night. I recommended a supplementary supply and in 1914 the Council obtained parliamentary powers to acquire lands and construct works for increasing the supply. The work was suspended during the war but was commenced in earnest in 1923. I referred to the progress of the works in my last Report and explained the details of the scheme which included two new boreholes, the provision of an engine and pump house and the construction of a high level reservoir with a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons and a separate pipe line direct to the town with a connection to the reservoir at Hartford. The works will be completed in March 1926, and thereafter the district will possess an abundance of water of rare purity. For the past six months water from the new boreholes has been passed to the town by means of a temporary pump with the result that the district has enjoyed the restoration of an uninterrupted supply throughout the day and night.

A joint agreement has been made with the Northwich Rural and Winsford Urban District Councils for the intercommunication of mains.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Joint Outfall Works at Winnington which were constructed at the joint expense of the Urban and Rural Councils in 1900 receives approximately three-fourths of the sewage of the district for treatment. The effluent is most satisfactory and a constant watch is kept by the officials of the Council. The two housing schemes of the Council are drained to these works and as the surplus land on both sites is being covered with houses erected by private enterprise ample provision is made for building development. The area near Northwich Station is drained to the Witton Outfall Works and the effluent passes into Wadebrook. In the lower part of the town where subsidence is most serious certain sewers discharge into the river below normal water level. Little or no discolouration of the water is observed and no complaints are received, the velocity of the river prevents any nuisance arising.

Closet Accommodation.—During the last five years a steady policy of conversion to the water carriage system has been pursued and all privies have been abolished, 202 in number, and the further conversion of some 80 closets per annum is contemplated.

The number of houses and lock-up shops is ...			4,481
The number of houses and lock-up shops with			
		pail closets is ...	1,798
„	„	waterclosets is ...	2,683
„	„	outside W.C's. is	2,257
„	„	inside W.C's. is..	655
„	„	ashbins is ...	2,673
„	„	ashpits is ...	1,708

During the past year 65 insanitary pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system.

Scavenging.—The scavenging is now done by the Council's own staff. The 2,673 ashbins are emptied fortnightly and the 1,708 ashpits monthly. The 1,798 pails are emptied weekly.

During the 5 years 1,408 ashbins have replaced the insanitary ashpits and the next 5 years will lead to the abolition of the whole of the ashpits. The number of loads of ashes removed was 5,736 and of nightsoil, 1,576.

Sanitary Inspection.—The following is a list in detail of the various defects which have been found to exist and which with the exception of 12 have been abated:—

Drains	...	...	...	120	Damp walls	...	...	14
Roofs	...	...	...	16	Broken ceilings	...	...	10
W.C. Cisterns	...	...	...	12	Broken doors	...	...	6
Floors	...	...	...	14	Broken window-panes	...	...	12
Spouts	...	...	...	48	Lime washing required—			
Vent. Shafts	...	...	...	2	Bakehouses	...	...	8
Pails	...	...	...	115	Lodging-houses	...	...	5
Chimneys	...	...	...	5	Insufficient closet accom-			
Yard paving	...	...	...	15	modation	...	...	4
Washing boilers	...	...	...	8	Workshops not complying			
Ashpits	...	...	...	517	with F. and W. Act...			12
Closets	...	...	...	65	Miscellaneous	...	...	18
Dirty rooms	...	...	...	10				
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	4			Total	1064
Dairies	...	...	...	4				
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	20				

Preliminary notices to the number of 346 and 6 statutory notices have been served. Recourse to legal proceedings has not been required.

Inspection and supervision has been exercised on:—

SLAUGHTER HOUSES of which there are 11 private and no public ones; 7 being registered and 4 licenced.

CANAL BOATS, none being registered during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES are as before, viz:—5 in number; several “preliminary notices” have been served for non-compliance with regulations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. The number on the register remains as before, viz:—173. Table V shows the details of inspections.

BAKEHOUSES still remain with a register of 35; none are underground.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. There are 17 resident retail purveyors of milk and 5 wholesale traders and producers in the district. Some 5 or 6 cases of retailing milk over the counter in open shops have been prohibited.

Housing.—The following table gives particulars concerning action taken under this heading:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—								Urban.
(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(b)	As part of a municipal housing scheme							0

1.—Inspection.**1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.**

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	483
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	483
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	478

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	466
--	-----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.**A.—*Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.***

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	Nil.
(b) by local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	Nil.
(b) by local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

There are 4,163 houses in the district; 22 have been built, 12 are in process of erection and 5 have been demolished owing to subsidence during the year.

At the census of 1921 there were 4,047 houses and since then the local authority have erected 88, 76 on the Winnington Site and 12 on the Witton Site.

The average number of persons per houses is 4.5.

The number of houses with 2 rooms is	...	138
" " " 3	" "	144
" " " 4	" "	1206
" " " 5	" "	375
" " " 6	" "	1977
" " " 7	" "	84
" " " 8	" "	166
" " " 9 or over	...	72

There are 128 back-to-back houses in 13 streets.

There is no doubt that the most urgent and pressing problem of public health at the present time is the provision of adequate housing accommodation.

The present position is what one would naturally expect if it is borne in mind that houses are in the first place a prime necessity and in the second place are subject to the law of supply and demand. There is gross overcrowding simply because there are not enough houses to go round. The Council are proposing to remedy the defect by providing additional houses and active steps will shortly be taken with the first 100.

It is both impossible and unnecessary to condemn these 'slum' dwellings for if steps are taken to abolish overcrowding before the provision of more houses there is no shelter available for the 'surplus' and it is unnecessary because when reasonable accommodation is available **at the same rental**, the tenant will take the reasonable accommodation and leave the slums to work out their own salvation, at least they will not be inhabited houses unfit for occupation. This contention that slum dwellings would automatically empty themselves, if better places were provided at an equivalent rental, I believe to be quite sound as regards this district where plenty of land is available to provide houses near enough to the existing ones without displacing the tenants too far from their work. In large towns it is not possible.

Quick provision is urgently needed for those living in empty houses, overcrowded premises, caravans, etc., and the provision of brick houses with 3 bedrooms, bath, H. and C., &c., is too costly and too slow to meet all the needs.

To be successful, really successful, a housing scheme like any other undertaking should be financially sound and should meet the requirements of the poorest paid class of workers, who want a small house at a rent they can afford without curtailing the food; for it is obvious that where the choice is between a parlour and an empty larder or no parlour and a well-filled larder the 'noes' have it.

If cheap roomy structures could be erected on separate plots like the fifty bungalows in the Avenue, Winnington, of any material, brick, iron, wood and even asbestos sheeting, provided that they were roomy, weather proof and ensured privacy, they would be eagerly sought after.

Places of this character, bungalow type, detached and upon a well placed plot of ground, and the accommodation including a good living room, 2 bedrooms, larder, coal house and W.C., with a water tap on the premises would be readily acquired by large

numbers of people, who would at any rate have the essentials of a place which could be made into a decent, healthy home.

This is a departure from the idea of a substantial 6-roomed house with bathroom, H. and C., gas and electric light, but it would be an enormous advance upon present conditions and could provide for those whose need is greatest and who are least able to help themselves.

Infectious Diseases.—Of the notifiable infectious diseases scarlet fever and diphtheria are endemic; enteric and puerperal fevers are limited to isolated cases, but encephalitis is increasing. The following table shows the number of the various diseases notified each year:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Small-pox ...	4 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0
Diphtheria ...	10 ...	9 ...	11 ...	6 ...	19
Scarletina ...	70 ...	38 ...	52 ...	28 ...	63
Enteric fever...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	2 ...	1
Puerperal fever	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Encephalitis ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	2 ...	7

Of the non-notifiable infectious disease measles and whooping cough come in epidemics about every 2 years, chiefly affecting school children as the schools are greatly responsible for the spread of infection.

School intimations are a most valuable source of information. Hospital accommodation has been extensively tried during the 5 years and as a means of stamping out scarlet fever has not proved of much value; reasonable isolation at home if available being quite as effective.

The number of cases sent to hospital was as follows:—

All cases of small-pox and enteric fever (except one case when death occurred before notification), none of puerperal fever.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Diphtheria ...	7 ...	6 ...	8 ...	6 ...	15
Scarletina ...	59 ...	24 ...	48 ...	25 ...	46
Encephalitis...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	1

A reference to Table IV will show the number of cases notified at different ages during the year.

Considerable use is made of the facilities provided for the pathological examination of throat swabs, blood for Vidals reaction and sputum for tubercle bacilli. The Manchester University Laboratory examined 46 throat swabs for diphtheria, 6 being positive; 2 examinations for typhoid fever both negative;

1 cerebro-spinal fluid and 4 sputa all negative. In addition 68 sputa were sent to the County Tuberculosis Laboratory, 19 being positive. Antitoxin for diphtheria is provided free of cost to any practitioner applying for it and prompt and habitual use is made of this arrangement. Most of the cases notified are sent promptly to hospital and get this treatment there, but 116,000 units of anti-diphtheritic serum have been supplied for home use to practitioners.

HENRY EDWARD GOUGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 31st, 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NORTHWICH U.D.—1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVILIANS ONLY.	MALES.	FEMALES.
ALL CAUSES	135	106
Enteric Fever.. ... ..	.....	.....
Small Pox ... ..	.....	.....
Measles .. ... ..	.....	2
Scarlet Fever... ..	.....	.....
Whooping Cough ... ..	.....	.....
Diphtheria ... ..	.....	2
Influenza	6	2
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	.....	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	.....	.....
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	14	11
Rheumatic Fever	2	1
Diabetes ... ..	.....	.....
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	10	4
Heart Disease... ..	17	26
Arterio-sclerosis	2	.....
Bronchitis	5	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	.....	.....
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	1	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	.....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	.....
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	2
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	.....	.....
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	.....	.....
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	8	6
Suicide... ..	4	.....
Other deaths from violence	6	.....
Other defined diseases	27	16
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	.....	.....
Special causes (included above):—		
Poliomyelitis ... ..	.....	.....
Polioencephalitis ... ..	.....	.....
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—		
Total	15	17
Illegitimate... ..	.....	1
TOTAL BIRTHS... ..	200	168
Legitimate	195	161
Illegitimate	5	7
POPULATION:—		
For Births and Deaths	18820	

TABLE I.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	1,398
Population (1925) (R.G.) .. .	18,820
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) .. .	4,162
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) .. .	4,592
Rateable Value	£77,291 16s. 3d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£322 1s. od.

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.									
				Total.	M.	F.			
Births	{	Legitimate ..	..	356	195	161	}	Birth Rate (R.G.)	19·0
		Illegitimate ..	..	12	5	7			
Deaths	..	..	..	241	135	106	Death Rate (R.G.) 12·8		
Number of women dying in, or in con-					sequence of, childbirth		from sepsis ..		0
					..		,, other causes		0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—									
Legitimate		..	66	Illegitimate		..	2·7	Total	.. 66
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..				..	..	..	..	..	2
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)				..	..	..	..	..	0
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				..	..	..	..	..	4

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision imp'ir'd.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At home.	In hosp't'l				
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

TABLE 2.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 2.		2 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and under 25.		25 and under 45.		45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.		TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	6	2	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis lethargica ..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous of respira- tory system	I2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	2	I	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	2	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease.	I3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	2	8	5	4	3	5	I	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..
Diabetes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	9	8	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	2	8	5	6	3	..
Heart Disease.....	I3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	I	4	6	9	8	2	6	..
Arterio-sclerosis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	2	..	2	..	..
Bronchitis	10	10	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	5	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	12	3	3	2	I	I	2	..	2	..	I	I	4	2	I	2	I	..	..
Other respiratory diseases..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	2	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- donum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) .....	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	3	I	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ..	8	6	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	2	..
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other deaths from Violence	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	2	..	I	..	2	..	I	..	2	I	..
Other defined diseases	20	8	3	3	3	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	7	2	6	I	6	4	..
Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Causes (included above);	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	I	..
	I32	99	I5	I4	5	2	4	3	2	7	6	4	I2	8	4	26	47	35	26	19

TABLE 3.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES:										
Certified	8	2	2	2	14	4	3	4	2	27
Uncertified	0
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions	1	1	..	2
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	6
Diarrhoea	1	..	1
Enteritis	1	..	1
Gastritis
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	1
Rickets
Suffocation, over-lying
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations (c) ..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3
Premature Birth	6	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes	1	1
Influenza
	8	2	2	2	14	4	3	4	2	27

TABLE 4.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	Total Deaths
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	19	...	4	...	1	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	2	...	...
Scarlet fever	63	...	...	4	3	6	23	14	10	1	1	1	...	46	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Puerperal fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	4	...	9	...
Females	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	3	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	8	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Females	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	137	...	4	7	5	10	36	20	21	11	11	10	2	78	...

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. I	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	4	..	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	14	10	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report).	86	16	..
Total	104	26	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
	2	3	4	
1				5
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	12	12	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	1	1	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	8	8	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation. {	insufficient	1	1	..
	unsuitable or defective.	3	3	..
	not separate for sexes..	1	1	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total	26	26	..	..

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

A		B		C		
				Result of Service of Notices.		
				Number.	Number of Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Number and Nature of Inspections made.		Number of Notices served.		Statutory.	Informal.	Instituted.
						Pending.
1.	Dwelling Houses (general inspection) ..	483	6	152	146	12
2.	Cellar Dwellings ..	....	....	....	....	....
3.	Back-to-Back Houses ..	....	....	....	....	....
4.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c... ..	22	4	4	4	....
5.	Courts, Yards, Passages... ..	72	....	....	....	....
6.	Privy-Middens, Earth or Pail Closets ..	1798	110	110	110	....
7.	Cesspools ..	....	....	....	....	....
8.	House Drainage ..	102	41	41	41	....
9.	Ditches, Watercourses, &c. ..	2	....	....	....	....
10.	Offensive Accumulations ..	20	10	10	10	....
11.	The Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S. 91 (3)) ..	2	....	....	....	....
12.	Offensive Trades ..	16	3	3	3	....
13.	(a) Slaughterhouses (Public) ..	....	....	....	....	....
	(Private) ..	520	....	....	....	....
	(b) Other Places where Food is produced or sold... ..	....	....	....	....	....
14.	Piggeries ..	4	....	....	....	....
15.	(a) Dairies ..	32	....	....	....	....
	(b) Cowsheds ..	5	....	....	....	....
	(c) Milkshops ..	3	2	2	2	....
16.	(a) Factories ..	4	....	....	....	....
	(b) Workshops ..	14	10	10	10	....
	(c) Workplaces ..	86	16	16	16	....
	(d) Outworkers' Premises ..	....	....	....	....	....
17.	Bakehouses (Overground) ..	92	6	6	6	....
	(Underground) ..	....	....	....	....	....
18.	Common Lodging Houses ..	62	8	8	8	....
19.	Houses let in Lodgings ..	....	....	....	....	....
20.	Smoke Observations ..	....	....	....	....	....
21.	Canal Boats ..	....	....	....	....	....
22.	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits ..	302	....	....	....	....
23.	Miscellaneous ..	....	....	....	....	....
Totals ..		3641	6	362	356	12
					

